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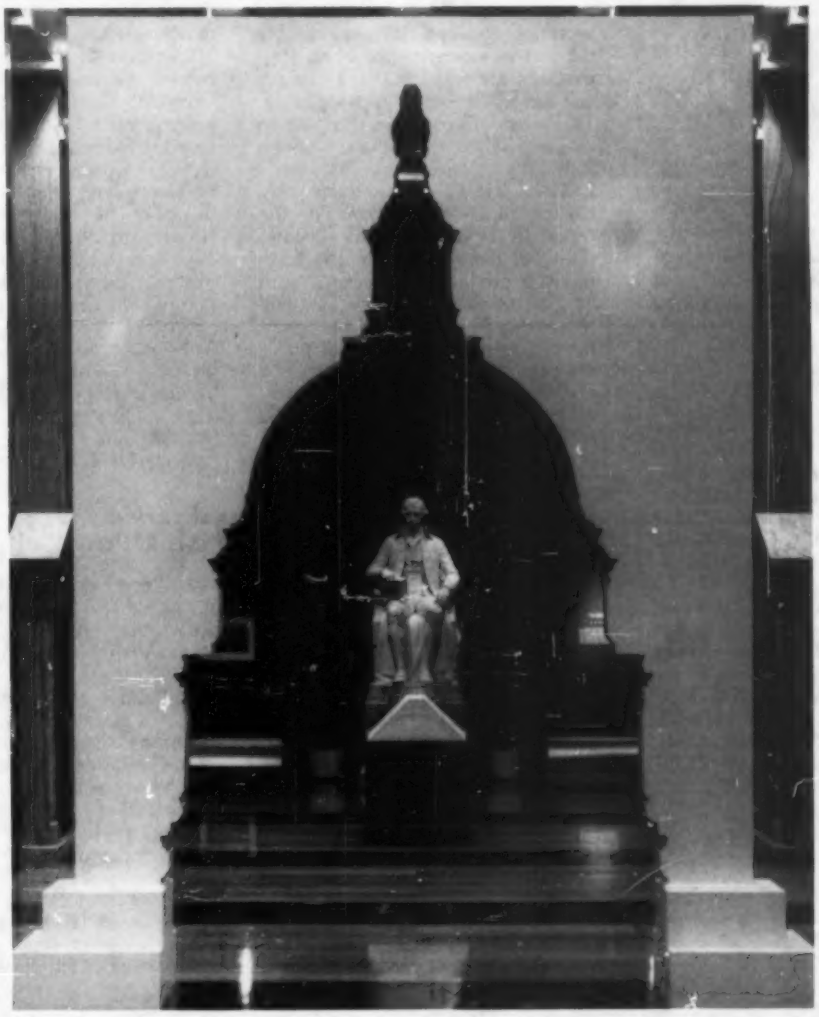

The Library observes the Bicentennial of Congress

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Cover

A cutout of the Capitol dome serves as the entryway to the Library's "To Make All Laws" exhibition in the Madison Gallery of the James Madison Memorial Building.

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Bruce Tapper, Editor
Alice Taylor, Assistant Editor

New Library Team to Improve Public Access

The Public Access Team, a group of 12 Library staff members, began a six-month undertaking on December 11 to make major changes in the way the public uses the Library of Congress.

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington initiated a review of public access issues soon after his arrival in 1987. The Library contracted with Lee H. Skolnick Architecture and Design of New York City to perform a study, which became the Public Access Master Plan. This plan is a working concept. It contains the consultant's observations and suggestions for ways that the Library can be made more approachable. The team will consider the plan in making its own recommendations for change.

Given the scheduled June 1990 closing of the west front of the Jefferson Building for the second phase of the renovation, the team must formulate both short- and long-range access plans. It will recommend and help implement new signage, traffic patterns, publications, reception, and means of orientation for the public. The team defines the public as visitors, readers, congressional staff, and others using the Library. The team will also make final recommendations about these and other elements of public access for the post-renovation period.

The team will meet with other Library staff members, visit local institutions serving large publics, analyze surveys of the Library's constituencies, and obtain outside professional advice. One of its first tasks is to inventory the estimated 50 pending projects in the Library which involve public access to determine their relationship to the master plan.

Members of the team are Larry Boyer, General Reading Rooms Division; Gary Capriotti, Library Environment Resources Office; Cynthia Everette, Special Programs Office, Congressional Research Service; Gerry Garvey, Integrated Support Services; John Henry Hass, Constituent Services, team manager; Jim Kepler, Office Systems Services; Marvin Kranz, Manuscript Division; Ingrid Maar, Interpretive Programs Office; Abby Smith, Office of the Librarian; Dawn Thompson, Copyright Cataloging Division; Jack Womeldorf, Descriptive Cataloging Division; and Trellis Wright, Special Projects Office.

Librarian Briefs NCLIS on Library's Reorganization, MARC Licensing Proposal

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington became the first Librarian of Congress to address the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) when he reported on two key Library of Congress issues at the commission's quarterly meeting in Washington, D.C., on December 11.

He briefed the meeting on the current status of the reorganization of the Library, and stressed that, "our main focus for the future is on our collections—to acquire, describe and preserve them, of course—but no less important is our ability to get the contents of our unparalleled collections to our constituents *when* they need them and in the *most usable forms.*" He described a number of new and planned Library programs (such as American Memory) that will work toward this goal.

Dr. Billington also talked about the Library's plan to license the MARC database to overseas subscribers and major wholesale redistributors, which has been delayed to allow for consultations with the library community. In describing the fiscal issues confronting the Library, Dr. Billington pointed out that, "we must face the fact that information providers such as the Library of Congress are approaching an era in which we must either get substantial

(Cont. on p. 9)

First Year of Library's Celebration of Congress Bicentennial Concludes

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, joined by Senator Robert F. Byrd and Representative Lindy Boggs, officially inaugurated "Congress: Two Hundred Years," at the Library on February 8, 1989. (LC *Information Bulletin*, February 6, 1989, pp. 53–55, 59; 61–62.)

The multi-faceted program of exhibitions, symposia, publications, and educational initiatives was mounted to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the United States Congress. It is the most comprehensive commemorative program ever undertaken by the Library.

As Dr. Billington observed, "Who could be better suited to celebrate this milestone in American history than the Library of Congress, founded by the Congress in 1800 and sustained by its generosity and prudent oversight for almost two centuries?"

An exhibit case in the "To Make All Laws" exhibition devoted to Roger Sherman of Connecticut, who played a key role in forging the "Great Compromise" (between large and small states) in the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

"Tides of Party Politics"

The first exhibition of the bicentennial celebration program opened on February 8. Called "The Tides of Party Politics: Two Centuries of Congressional Elections, 1789–1989," it consisted of specially created maps—one for every congressional election since 1789—that reflected the political choices that voters had made as they elected their representatives to the U.S. Congress every two years. It thus dramatized the birth, death, and shifts of American political parties during the last 200 years.

"Tides of Party Politics" was on view in the Madison foyer through July 1989. (LC *Information Bulletin*, February 13, 1989, pp. 61–62.)

Respectfully Quoted

"One of the niftiest books to come out about our nation's capital and the goings-on therein. . . ."

"[T]he Congressional Research Service. . . has hatched a winner this time."

"[N]ot just another quotation book."

These highly complimentary reviews refer to *Respectfully Quoted*, a dictionary of quotations compiled by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and edited by Suzy Platt of the Congressional Reference Division. The volume, 50 years in the making, was published in February 1989 and was an immediate success.

The 2,100 quotations included in the book are those that have proved their usefulness many times over. Taken from the CRS quotation file that had been cumulated by two generations of reference librarians in the Congressional Reading Room, they are the quotations that Members of Congress have asked CRS to verify because they wanted to use them again. In many cases, CRS researchers proved the quotes spurious, but that's half the fun, as one reviewer pointed out: "It may be the only quotation book that can be read for pure pleasure, with the confident expectation of a surprise or a chuckle on almost every page."

Not surprisingly, references to "Congress" and "Congressmen" take almost two pages in the index to the book. A sampling of a few quotes:

"The Senate of the United States has been both extravagantly praised and unreasonably disparaged, according to the predisposition and temper of its various critics. . . . The truth is, in this case as in so

(Cont. on p. 4)

The Library of Congress observes
TWO HUNDRED YEARS
Congress

Bicentennial *(Cont. from p. 3)*

many others, something quite commonplace and practical. The Senate is just what the mode of its election and the conditions of public life in this country make it." (Woodrow Wilson)

"Congress is so strange. A man gets up to speak and says nothing. Nobody listens—and then everybody disagrees." (Boris Marshalov, a Russian observer, after visiting the House of Representatives)

"One of the standing jokes of Congress is that the new Congressman always spends the first week wondering how he got there and the rest of the time wondering how the other members got there." (Author unknown)

Symposia and Conferences

An important part of the bicentennial commemoration was the sponsoring of a number of conferences and symposia during the course of the year to enhance the scholarship of Congress. (See related article below.)

Traveling Exhibition and Educators Institute

On June 1 Librarian of Congress James H. Billington made two important announcements: the names of the 30 educators and librarians selected to participate in the Library's first Educators Institute, and the 30 (later 31) sites across the country that would receive the traveling exhibition based on the Library's principal bicentennial exhibition, "To Make All Laws: The Congress of the United States, 1789-1989." (LC *Information Bulletin*, June 12, 1989, pp. 211-212; see related articles below.)

***To Make All Laws*—the Book**

The Library's second major publication in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of the Congress is a short illustrated history of that body. Written by James H. Hutson, chief of the Manuscript Division, *To Make All Laws: The Congress of the United States, 1789-1989*, is a companion volume to the exhibition. It is a lively, readable volume, enhanced with 42 color illustrations and 73 tinted or in black and white.

"The role of Congress is too little known to the American public," noted Dr. Billington in his foreword to the book. "Enlightening the public about Congress will promote a better understanding of our form of government and a better appreciation of it." (LC *Information Bulletin*, October 16, 1989, pp. 365-366.)

David McCullough

"To Make All Laws"—The Exhibition

The culminating event for the Library's 1989 commemoration of the Congress bicentennial was the opening of its major exhibition, "To Make All Laws," on September 28.

The day began with a breakfast lecture by Merrill D. Peterson, University of Virginia, titled "The Golden Age of the Senate: Webster, Clay, and Calhoun" and concluded with the official opening of the exhibition in the Madison Gallery by Rep. Frank Annunzio and other Members of Congress. (LC *Information Bulletin*, September 25, 1989, pp. 329-330, p. 383.)

"To Make All Laws" will be open to the public through the middle of February 1990.

Other Events

"Public Property: Images of American Government," an exhibit in the Oval Gallery of the Madison Building, brings together a number of strong visual images from the last 200 years that reflect various perceptions that Americans have had about their government. It opened on November 6 and remains on view through the end of March.

Coming in June is an exhibit of letters from Congressmen to their wives drawn from the collections of the Library's Manuscript Division. And a bicentennial film festival, featuring films about the Congress, will be shown in the Mary Pickford Theater in the fall.

Conferences Toward Understanding Congress

The first research conference held at the Library in connection with the bicentennial commemoration was sponsored by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and the House and Senate Bicentennial Commissions. Called "Understanding Congress: A Bicentennial Research Conference," its title helps to illuminate the overall purpose of the three major symposia held at the Library in 1989—to foster a better understanding of the United States Congress and how it works.

Historian and author David McCullough, in his keynote address titled "Time and History on the Hill," talked about some of the wonderful characters who have populated Capitol Hill over the last 200

years: men like "Uncle" Joe Cannon of Illinois; "Czar" Reed of Maine; and Justin Morrill of Vermont, author of the Land Grant College Act, and champion of the Library of Congress and the building of the Washington Monument.

And he decried the fact that there are no good, up-to-date biographies of any of these important figures.

"The plain fact is we historians have neglected Congress," said Mr. McCullough. "Two hundred years after the creation of Congress, we have only begun to tell the story of Congress. Maybe this occasion can help inspire a change in outlook."

Other panelists during the two-day conference discussed "Researching Congress: The Paradox of Sources"; "Separate but Equal: Two Hundred Years of Legislative-Executive-Judicial Relations"; and "Congress in the Public Eye: Media and Public Opinion."

A lively roundtable chaired by columnist David Broder debated "What We Ought to Know About Our National Legislature." Members participating were Rep. Mickey Edwards (R-Okla.), Sen. Wyche Fowler, Jr. (D-Ga.), Rep. Paul B. Henry (R-Mich.), Sen. Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.), and Rep. David E. Price (D-N.C.).

One month later another symposium was held, this one sponsored by CRS and the Library's Council of Scholars. Its purpose was to explore "how knowledge has influenced and should influence practical affairs—particularly in our democracy."

The two-day conference consisted of eight panels, each with a single presenter and two commentators. Theodore Lowi of Cornell University made the presentation for the first panel, "Knowledge, Power, and Congress: Toward a Legislature of the First Kind," with comments by Senate Minority Whip Alan K. Simpson and House Majority Leader (now Speaker) Thomas S. Foley.

Some of the other topics explored were: "The Making of the Modern Congress"; "Informed Legislation: Policy Research versus Ordinary Knowledge"; "Knowledge, Power, and National Security Policy"; and "The Debate Over Social Policy: The Larger Issues."

Lynda Smith, site coordinator for the traveling exhibition "To Make All Laws," and James H. Hutson, author of To Make All Laws: The Congress of the United States, 1789–1989, *at the exhibition installation in St. Louis, Mo. (Courtesy of St. Louis Public Library)*

The proceedings of both of these conferences will be published in the future so that the benefits of their cumulated scholarship will extend far beyond Capitol Hill and the Library of Congress.

A summary of the proceedings of a third bicentennial conference is already available: *Forum on Federal Information Policies: The Congressional Initiative.* Sponsored by the Federal Library and Information Center Committee, this sixth annual forum examined the role that Congress plays in shaping government information policy.

Some of the issues raised during the course of the forum included: What is the role of Congress in formulating a single information policy, or several policies, and how is that role balanced by the executive and judicial branches of the government? Is centralized control over the dissemination of government information practical or desirable? Will the cost of acquiring information in electronic formats inhibit access for some?

Educators Institute

"We have gained an understanding and appreciation of our national heritage, through the offices of the Library, which will animate and enrich our work as librarians and teachers. We have had experiences which will make us better citizens as well as better educators, and gained the skills necessary to successfully transfer our excitement to the classroom."

(Cont. on p. 6)

Participants and coordinators for the Library's first Educators Institute, July 1989.

Educators *(Cont. from p. 5)*

This was the consensus of the 30 teachers and librarians who came to the Library of Congress in July to attend the first Educators Institute, held in connection with the Library's commemoration of the Congress bicentennial.

The topic for the two-week institute was, appropriately, the first 200 years of the Congress. Those who attended had an opportunity to meet with top congressional historians and scholars to discuss the history and development of the United States Congress and to explore the richness and magnitude of the Library's collections. They also learned about the availability of primary research materials in other major repositories in Washington such as the National Archives, and they had a chance to work together as a group to examine ways in which these kinds of primary research materials could be effectively packaged for use in the classroom.

Instructors in the two-week institute included CRS analysts who specialize in the history and operations of the Congress and Library staff members who discussed some of the special collections in the Library. Special guest instructors included Senator Robert F. Byrd of West Virginia; Richard Baker, director of the U.S. Senate Historical Office; and Charlene Bickford and Kenneth R. Bowling, co-editors of the *Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, 1789-1791.*

The institute participants came from across the country. Two-thirds of the participants were teachers; one third were public librarians. Despite the disparity in their backgrounds, however, they were unanimous in their judgment that the institute achieved its goal of getting them excited about the resources of the Library and learning more about the Congress.

The educators are already sharing their experiences and newly gained knowledge with colleagues in their home communities. Shortly after one participant returned to California and reported on the institute, three teachers flew back to Washington to spend a week at the Library gathering materials for their history classes.

Ruth Ann Karlen, a junior high school teacher from Rapid City, S. Dak., was quoted by her local newspaper upon her return to South Dakota as saying: "It was such an exciting thing. I feel like I went to Washington, D.C., and somebody gave me a blood transfusion. I hope the kids get excited, and get an opportunity to see our government in action."

The Traveling Exhibition

One of the original goals of the Library's "Congress: Two Hundred Years" program was to make as much information as possible about the history and development and achievements of the United States Congress available to the widest audience possible.

The traveling exhibition, which was based on the Library's major exhibition, "To Make All Laws: The Congress of the United States, 1789-1989," is the means by which the story of the Congress can be told in cities across the country.

Funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities in cooperation with the American Library Association, the traveling exhibition has started on its tour of 31 public libraries in the continental United States. It will remain on tour through January 1991.

It is a panel exhibition consisting of photoreproductions of selected items from the main exhibition. It is intended to be accessible to visitors at all levels of education and interest, and it endeavors to transmit, in addition to specific facts and events, a new way of understanding this pivotal institution of our political system. Some of the basic ideas it illustrates are that: Congress reflects society; Congress is political; Congress changes over time; the work of Congress takes place as part of a complex process; the story of Congress is a human story; and Congress is an integral part of our constitutional system.

This series of articles on the Congress bicentennial was written by Helen Dalrymple.

From *To Make All Laws*

Following is an excerpt from the Afterword of To Make All Laws: The Congress of the United States, 1789-1989, *by James H. Hutson, chief of the Library of Congress Manuscript Division.*

"Congress," wrote Woodrow Wilson in 1893, "in its composition is the country in miniature." Wilson meant that the various interests in the nation found their voices in Congress and that Congress was a barometer of the national mood. If Americans were angry with each other, if they raged at each other, as they did in the years before the Civil War, Congress would resemble, in the words of one member, a "Texas bar room." As the country cooled down after 1865, so did Congress. Civility returned and Congress became a kinder, gentler institution.

Over the years Congress also became a stabler institution. Throughout the nineteenth century, turnover, especially in the House, was rapid. Since sessions were short, many members who came to Washington considered themselves rather like tourists, spending their brief stay in the capital as "Scholars in a college or Monks in a monastery, crowded ten or twenty in a house." As tenure and sessions lengthened in the twentieth century, service in Congress began to seem more like a vocation. With lawmaking beginning to resemble a full-time job, Congress participated in a broad trend in American society called professionalization. Regularity of procedures and expertise began to be cherished, staffs were hired to provide these and other services, and buildings and facilities were erected to house staffs. Congress grew, but so did the executive branch, and so did corporate America. If Congress and its support apparatus began to have a bureaucratic flavor, the legislature was merely reflecting developments in all sectors of American life in the twentieth century.

Have Congress's rules and procedures also changed to mirror trends in society? Since the 1960s the country has expended much energy in securing rights and procedural fairness for its citizens and in becoming more "open" and democratic. Congress has not been a laggard in these respects—opening its committees to the public, electing its chairmen, and guaranteeing fairness to citizens who appear before it. It has moved to assure due process to participants in impeachment proceedings, hearings, and investigations. The days of Balie Peyton threatening a witness with a pistol or Joseph McCarthy browbeating a citizen are, it appears, gone forever.

There can be no question that Congress is more efficient than it was in its early days. Legislative business in both houses can now be conducted expeditiously; many weapons of obstruction that the rules once permitted have been spiked. It is in the nature of a partisan body that some members will object to the manner in which the rules and procedures are applied. Congress would not be Congress—indeed, democracy would be in danger—if there were not complaints about how the institution was being run. But the long view yields the conclusion that, although Congress might conduct its business better in the future, it is operating more effectively now than it did in the past.

Was Congress more creative yesterday than it is today? Some might argue that Congress has ceded its primacy in government, that it has relinquished to the executive the role it played in the nineteenth century as the innovative engine of American statecraft. To mention just a few of the seminal acts earlier Congresses passed without any contribution from the executive—the Bill of Rights, the Homestead Act, the Morrill Act, the Yellowstone National Park Act—establishes the high standard against which any twentieth-century Congress must measure itself. Yet it should be remembered that the twentieth century has been almost one continuous crisis—two world wars, a cold war, the Great Depression—which tilts the balance of power in American government in the direction of the executive. It is frequently forgotten that Congress has acquiesced, for patriotic motives, in these developments. The record seems to show that Congress tends to dominate in peaceful, "normal" times and, if these recur, we might experience another era of what Woodrow Wilson called "Congressional Government."

Would the Founding Fathers recognize today's Congress and, if so, would they approve it? The answer is yes in both cases. Some developments would surprise the Framers of the Constitution. They would not have anticipated the high rates at which current House incumbents are being reelected, a trend that creates stability in a chamber the Framers expected to be fickle and turbulent. The popular election of Senators would perplex many of the Framers, who could not reconcile such a fact with ancient, political theories about the upper house. On the other hand, not too much about the mechanics of today's Congress would be foreign to the Framers, for both Houses operate in parliamentary ways, many little changed for centuries, with which a Hamilton or a Madison would be comfortable in no time.

The Framers would approve today's Congress because it is working as they planned. In the famous tenth number of the *Federalist*, James Madison explained that he and his colleagues intended to save republican government by extending its operations over a large area which would include numerous, discordant interest groups. The clashing of these interest groups in Congress would form a system of checks and balances which would prevent any of them from establishing a tyrannical ascendancy over all others. Out of the clashing interaction of interest groups, Madison believed would issue measures serving the public good.

Library Receives Japanese-Language Computer Equipment

The Japanese Section of the Asian Division has received as a gift from the Japan Library Association a Sony personal computer, Quarter L, together with associated peripheral equipment as well as a CD-ROM Japan Biblio Disc (J-BISC). One of the first of its kind in the United States, the Quarter L, which features Japanese-language processing functions, will enhance the Japanese Section's automation capabilities by integrating various library tasks such as document management, data processing, and reference services. The Quarter L, a bilingual computer capable of running application programs in the Japanese and English languages, has a built-in CD-ROM drive.

J-BISC, which contains JAPAN MARC records, was developed by Dai Nippon Printing Co., Tokyo, in collaboration with the National Diet Library and the Japan Library Association in 1987. (See *LC Information Bulletin*, vol. 46, no. 51, 1987, pp. 558-9.) The disc received contains some 500,000 national bibliographic entries in Japanese-language publication produced by the National Diet Library from January 1980 to September 1989.

Turn-of-the-Century Soldier's Journal Is Presented to the Library

Recollections: The U.S. Army Service Memoirs of Charles Maccubbin was given to the Library of Congress in November.

The journal, which describes Major Maccubbin's life as a soldier in New York and Wyoming between 1886 and 1891, and in Texas and the Philippines between 1892 and 1904, was presented to Librarian of Congress James H. Billington by the major's daughter-in-law, Harriet Maccubbin-Pinkerton, of St. Louis, Mo.

The papers will be kept in a special part of the Manuscript Division devoted to small collections.

New Radio Series Features Recordings From Library Archives

The Music Division of the Library of Congress will offer a new radio broadcast series in January called "Classic Performances." The series is scheduled to air in the Washington, D.C., area on WETA-FM on Fridays at 8 p.m., beginning on January 5 with a 1951 recording of the Budapest String Quartet performing works by Beethoven, Mozart, and Schumann.

The 26-part series features an extraordinary collection of performances featuring many of the legendary artists who have appeared at the Library over the past 60 years—the Budapest Quartet, Rudolf Serkin, Gregor Piatigorsky, Leopold Stokowski, Aaron Copland, Nadia Boulanger, Artur Rubinstein, and many more.

One broadcast (January 12) is a special salute to Aaron Copland, whose ballet *Appalachian Spring* was commissioned by the Library's Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation in 1944; listeners will hear excerpts from the premiere performance of the ballet, as well as feature interviews with the composer.

All the archival recordings in this historic series have been digitally remastered by the Library's Recorded Sound Laboratory to ensure the best possible sound quality.

The host for the series is Rich Kleinfeldt; joining him as guest commentator is Robert Mann, founder and first violinist of the Juilliard String Quartet, which has been in residence at the Library of Congress since 1962.

With this new series the Library's Music Division continues a long and distinguished broadcast history, going back almost 60 years to the early days of broadcasting in the United States. As early as 1930, in

cooperation with the five-year-old National Broadcasting Company (NBC), the Music Division began trial broadcasts of chamber music from the NBC studios in New York. The first live, national broadcast from the Library's Coolidge Auditorium came three years later, on April 24, 1933. Regular, weekly broadcasts began in 1948 and have continued without interruption for 42 years, making Concerts from the Library of Congress the oldest chamber music broadcast series in the country.

This season, "Classic Performances" will be distributed through the American Public Radio Network via satellite uplink to 90 radio stations in the United States. For the first time, the Library is marketing its broadcasts internationally; selected programs from the series will be carried by the France Musique channel of the Radio France network, and by the Radiotelevizione Italia network in Italy. Negotiations are presently in progress for an exchange of broadcast programs with the Music Broadcasting Department of Gosteleradio, the national radio and television network of the Soviet Union.

For information about broadcasts of "Classic Performances" in the Washington, D.C., area, listeners may call WETA-FM (90.9 on the radio dial) at (202) 998-2790, or the Library's Concert Office at (202) 707-5502.

NCLIS *(Cont. from p. 2)*
assistance from other sources, including other libraries, charge reasonable fees for some of our products, or become unable to produce quality, timely products at all."

Dr. Billington told the NCLIS members that he welcomed their suggestions on how the Library can best continue to provide MARC services—and other forms of access to the collections—in these fiscally stringent times.

Activities at Library for National Hispanic Heritage Month

The Library of Congress observed National Hispanic Heritage Month, September 15–October 15, 1989, with programs and activities recognizing the outstanding achievements of Hispanic Americans by promoting awareness of important Hispanic issues and a better understanding of Hispanic culture and heritage.

Secretary of Education Lauro F. Cavazos was the featured speaker at the Library's opening observance of National Hispanic Heritage Month on the theme of "The Year of the Young Reader." Secretary Cavazos was introduced by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, following a rendition of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the popular Puerto Rican operatic singer, Michelle Rios. The audience, consisting of Library staff members and the education and Hispanic communities, heard Secretary Cavazos speak on the significance of education and literacy for Hispanic youth, and the difficult issues surrounding the high school dropout rate among Hispanics.

Secretary Cavazos' beliefs about education have evolved from his service on many councils of higher education at both state and national levels and his familiarity with a broad spectrum of schools and education institutions. Stressing that all students must have access to quality education, Secretary Cavazos encouraged parents, students, and teachers to become involved in the educational process by demanding excellence in their school systems.

The Library also held a panel discussion on October 3, titled "Children's Literature from Puerto Rico: Then and Now." While the earliest literary output on the island reflected European and Spanish traditions, the mid-19th century witnessed the flourishing of a uniquely Puerto Rican literary voice. "Puertorriqueñismo" found expression in the island's fiction, poetry, history, and journalism as well as in musical compositions, and the performing and visual arts. In the field of children's literature, one sees the island's spirit captured in folklife, myths, and legends which blend elements derived from the mixed European, African, and indigenous ethnic heritage of the Puerto Rican people.

The panel consisted of three topics: "One Hundred Years of Puerto Rican Children's Literature: A Publishing History from 1878 up to the Year of the Young Reader," presented by Flor Piñeiro De Rivera, author of *Un Siglo de Literatura Infantil Puertorriqueña;* "The Storytelling Tradition in Children's Literature in Puerto Rico: An Overview of Contemporary Authors on the Island," presented by Carmen Alicia Morales, writer, performer, and author of *Cundeamores;* and "Pura Belpre: An Appreciation of Her Life and Work," presented by Valerie Sandoval Mwalilino, coordinator, African/Middle Eastern Acquisition Section of the Library of Congress.

Two screenings of a 1981 Universal Pictures film version of the stage play, "Zoot Suit," starring Edward James Olmos were held during October. An additional screening was held on October 12 in the Mary Pickford Theater. Directed by playwright Luis Valdez, the film is a musical adaption based on the 1942 Los Angeles trial of a group of young Mexican-Americans for the murder of a rival gang member. The trial, originally held before a court accused of bias, was subsequently overturned. The movie depicts the bigotry directed against the Mexican-American community.

—Carmen Mendez

STAFF NEWS

Information Forums In January

The Library of Congress Professional Association (LCPA) invites all interested persons to participate in the following Information Forums in January. Information Forums are open to the public and meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12:10 to 12:40 p.m. unless otherwise noted. Everyone is welcome to bring a brown bag lunch.

January 9—West and North European Studies: "The New Center for European Community Studies," Desmond Dinan, interim director, Center for European Community Studies, George Mason University. Room LJ 204 (European Division Conference Room, Northwest Pavilion), 11:30 a.m.

January 11—Performing Arts: "Former Attractions: Yesterday's Hollywood Previews," John Wayne, visual arts examiner, Copyright Office. Room LM 407 (Copyright Office Conference Room).

January 16—Literature Forum: Topic to be announced. Room LJ 204 (European Division Conference Room, Northwest Pavilion).

January 18—Ethnic Studies Forum: "Meet the Author: Vivian O. Sammons, Editor, *Blacks in Science and Medicine*," Vivian O. Sammons, former science reference librarian, Science and Technology Division. Room LM 407 (Copyright Office Conference Room).

January 25—Management Forum: "Using Library Skills in Management," Melinda Renner, director of operations, Utility Data Institute, and Ellen Flaherty, assistant personnel director, District of Columbia Public Library (co-sponsored with the DCLA Management Interest Group). Room LM 139 (Visitor Services Conference Room).

Library Makes CFC Winners' Circle

The Library of Congress was one of 75 Federal agencies (among 147) to achieve a place in the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) Winners' Circle by exceeding its 1989 contribution by more than 10 percent.

As of December 27, the amount raised by the Library for the Combined Federal Campaign had risen to $258,860, with contributions from nearly 1,600 employees. This amount was 3.4 percent more than the 1990 goal of $250,275, and 12 percent more than was raised in the 1989 campaign.

Contributions are still welcome.

CFC Addendum

The name of Dorothy Watson was omitted from the list of Combined Federal Campaign keyworkers from Processing Services which appeared in the LC *Information Bulletin* on November 6, pages 394–395.

Guy C. Courtney Dies

Guy C. Courtney, a budget analyst with the Financial Services Directorate, died suddenly on November 22, 1989.

Mr. Courtney, who was from Tennessee, joined the U.S. Army in 1956 and retired as a lieutenant colonel in 1976. He joined the staff of Financial Services as a budget analyst the same year.

Mr. Courtney enjoyed participating in the WRA Library Golf Tournament and fishing with his friends from Financial Services.

He is survived by his wife, Shirley Courtney, a Library staff member in FEDLINK, and three daughters, Karen, Kathryn, and Kimberly.

Memorial contributions can be made to the Army Emergency Relief Fund, Building 202, Fort Myer, Arlington, Va., 22211-5002.

David M. Green Dies

David M. Green, who retired from the Library of Congress in May of last year, died on December 14 at his home in Arlington, Va. He was 37.

Mr. Green held a master's degree in library science from the University of Maryland. He began his Library of Congress career in 1975 as a library aid in the Shared Cataloging Division. He quickly advanced to more responsible positions within the division as assistant division secretary, processing assistant, and searcher trainee.

After a brief appointment to the Subscription and Microform Section of the Order Division in 1979, he transferred to the Visual Arts Section of the Copyright Office as a cataloger.

In 1984, he became a cataloger in the Serial Record Division, specializing in processing Russian language serials. He was selected for the Library's intern program in 1986.

Over the years, Mr. Green served as a volunteer tour guide for the Library, using his Russian language skills. He also was a strong supporter of the Library of Congress Professional Association (LCPA), and upon his retirement he requested that, in lieu of a gift, his colleagues make donations to the LCPA Continuing Education Fund. The donations enabled LCPA to award the David M. Green Grant to a Congressional Research Service staff member for graduate degree studies.

Mr. Green had been an activist on AIDS issues since his diagnosis with AIDS in 1986, and in the few months of his retirement he

continued to focus his energy on educating the Washington area community concerning AIDS. As recently as December 4, he visited the Library to speak at a forum on living with AIDS that was sponsored by the Health Services Office.

A memorial service will be held at 2 p.m. on Sunday, January 7, at Christ United Methodist Church, 4th and Eye Sts., S.W., Washington, D.C.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Timothy L. Blount, offset press operator, Print & Proc, 90598; Peter Braestrup, senior editor, GS–15, 90539; Ivy C. Dixon, personnel assistant, GS–7, Pers Sec, 90577; Regina E. Dobbins, mail assistant, GS–6, Adm Serv, 90523; Arthur V. Emerson, librarian, GS–9, GRR, 90408; Christopher J. Jelenewicz, fire protection engineer, GS–12, 90464; John J. Loughridge, librarian, GT–9, Natl Preserv; Edwin L. Pitts, production controller, GS–9, NLS/BPH, 90478; Larry E. Sullivan, administrative librarian, GS–15, Rare Bk, 90005.

Temporary Appointments: Carol L. Brown, general communications operator, GS–4, Adm Serv, 90574; Mark A. Davis, clerk, GS–1, NLS/BPH; Michael K. Fauntroy, personnel assistant, GS–5, Hum Res Opn, 90591; Karen L. Hodgens, clerk, GS–5, CRS C, 90658; David J. Impastato, narrator, NLS/BPH; Charlotte B. Logan, clerk-typist, GS–4, contracts; Elyse S. Rothschild, public events specialist, GS–9, FLICC, 9T043; Priscilla M. Trujello, inquiries recorder, GS–7, CRS PGM IQ, 9T038.

Reappointments: Amanda S. Murphy, clerk-typist, GS–3, Acctg, 90471; Andrew O. Robb, phased conservator level I, GS–5, Conser.

Resignations: Darrell Brown, photographer, GT–5, Photodup; Emily Carr, technical information specialist GS–6, LLRR; Gillian D. Ellern, computer systems analyst, GS–11, Natl Preserv; Quinn C. Robinson, library technician, GS–9, Subj Cat.

LCPA Language Groups Hold Luncheon

Sampling the offerings of the Language Tables buffet are: Jeannine Cap (left), Order Division; Margaret Tappan, retired; Claudia McNellis, Information Technology Services; Josephine Ma, Congressional Research Service; and Nick Thorner, Order Division.

Celebrating linguistic and cultural diversity, the Library of Congress Professional Association (LCPA) and the Welfare and Recreation Association (WRA) Cooking Club jointly sponsored the second annual Language Tables International Buffet on October 31.

The buffet was held as an adjunct to the LCPA Language Tables, and proceeds were donated to the LCPA's Continuing Education Fund.

About 200 language table participants, Cooking Club members, and special guests gathered in the Mumford Room to feast on food made by more than 15 different language groups. Special guest Librarian of Congress James Billington chatted with members of the Russian table over borscht.

Staff Carpool Locator

Rider/driver seeks to join carpool or vanpool from West Springfield (Daventry). Compflex, alternate Fridays off. Prefer 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. schedule. Call Karen B., ext. 76050.

Carpool from Waldorf/Clinton area needs rider/driver. Schedule is 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Call Ray, ext. 77317.

From The Collections

Four campaign ribbons from Republican presidential and congressional campaigns of the 1890s, on display in the exhibit "To Make All Laws" in the Madison Gallery through mid-February. (Manuscript Division, Matthew Stanley Quay Collection)

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